MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.-NUMBER 106

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo cotton, 5 7-8d. New York cotton, 11 1-8c New Orleans cotton, 11c. Memphis cutton, 10 3-4c. New York gold, 106 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Stq. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1 a.m. For the Tennessee and Ohio valleys slowly falling barometer, east to south winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas and rising temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

Friday	May 4	1877	10:08	p.m.	
Place of Observation	Bar.	Ther.	Dir.	Force.	Weath
Galveston	20:79	67	Calm.	Clear.	
Indianola	20:82	63	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	20:82	63	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	20:85	56	E.	Gentle.	Threat.
Memphis	20:73	52	N.E.	Light.	Ligrain.
Nashville	20:70	54	Calm.	Cloudy.	
New Grieans	20:78	71	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	20:87	59	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	20:76	68	Calm.	Fair.	
W. M. M. ELROY, Sergeant.					

Hon. S. S. Cox Screnaded at Nashville.

Nashville, May 4.—Hon. S. S. Cox was serenaded to-night and made a brief speech.

M. Jules Raises Cain on the Ultra-montane Agitation.

Panus, May 4.—The Republican papers are much irritated at M. Jules Simon's speech in the chamber of deputies about the ultra-montane agitation and agree agreement. montane agitation, and some assert that the position of the cabinet may be endangered by this question. Several attribute M. *Simon + for the protection of the Suez canal. conciliatory tone toward the Catholics to President MacMahon's intervention.

Schooner Sunk by Collision.

DETROIT, May 4.—The steamer Colorado collided with the schooner R. J. Gibbs this morning, on St. Clair flats, sinking the latter. The crew was saved by the steamer Steam-barge. The Egyptian struck on Lime Kiln reefs last night and now lies across the main

Disastrous Conflagration. CLEVELAND, May 4.—Akron, Ohio, was visited by a disastrous conflagration last night, totally destroying L. H. Lambert's furniture warecooms, Brown & Robb's plumbing establishment, Gorman's saloon. Berry's tailor shop, Hoffman's saloon, and two barns. The total loss was forty thousand dollars, and the total insurance about four teen thousand dollars. The fire was caused

by the overturning of a coal-oil lamp.

The Batiscan Inundation. MONTREAL, May 4.—The survivors of the inundation near Batiscan say that only five were swept away. The slide occurred half a mile above the mill. The hills on either side slipped into and down the river, carrying the water before them like a wall twenty feet high. The bed of the river is filled with trees twisted into all shapes, and with hugo blocks and wall the inquest on the twisted into all shapes, and with hugo blocks of clay and mad. At the inquest on the bodies recovered a verdict was rendered of accidental death. The body of a child is still

The Colombian War Virtually Ended. Panama, April 25.—The war in Colombia virtually is ended. On the sixth instant th conservative forces were defeated at Mani-zales by General Julian Trujillo, and the whole State of Antioqua capitulated. On the sixteenth instant, near Rio Hacha, a battle was fought between the forces of General Ponce, liberal, and General Fareas, conservative, in which Ponce is reported victorious. General Trujillo is now the popular candi-date for next president of Colombia. There

will probably be no organized opposition.

The archbishop of Quito was poisoned on Good Friday, while at mass, by means o strychnine introduced into the wine used in the ceremony. There was great excitement and indignation at the sacrilege. The perpetrators have not been discovered.

The Pope's Temporal Power. ROME. May 4.—In the chamber of deputies deputy who had given notice or interpella-tion relative to the reactionary movement commenced abroad in the form of a restoration of the temporal power of the pope, said the agitation was the work of some private individual, and deserved no serious sideration. The powers were convinced that the church and the pope enjoyed complete liberty and independence. The powers have never addressed any observations to the gov-erament on the subject of the interpellation. postponement would show that the facts aportance which had been according to ap-

The Hanging of Chin Mook. San Francisco, May 4 .- Chin Mook Sow was hanged to-day for the murder of one of his countrymen on the tenth of December. 1875. He was convicted solely on Chinese April 13th, but the governor granted a stay of the proceedings until to-day to enable him to review the evidence. The prisoner to the last maintained his innocence. He was very merely requesting that his body be surrenred to his friends without mutilation. Rev. A. M. Loomis attended him during his prisonment and on the gallows, but failed to make any apparent impression on his views concerning religious topics. The prisoner, on being led out to execution, maintained a calm and unmoved demeaner, and died without a struggle. Since November, 1866, there

LAFAYETTE, May 4.—A suit was com-menced this morning against Moses Fowler, bondsmen of Bayliss, trustee of the bond-holders of the western division of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington railroad, for one hundred and five thousand dollars damages for the stoppage of trains and the seri ous injury to the business of that road caused by the order of the court granted to Bayliss, restraining the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington company from interfering with Wal-dron, the agent of Bayliss, in taking posses-sion of the road. The case will come up for a hearing on the sixteenth instant.

The injunction suit of the Lafayette, Mun-

and Bloomington railroad against the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago railroad came up in the superior court of this county The latter company was temporarily restrained from carrying freight and pas-sengers from the Toledo, Peoria and War-saw railroad to the Wabash Valley railroad over the track of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington railroad, from Templeton to this Affidavits of the defendant company were filed and read before the court. ments in the case will be heard to-morrow or

did not prevent a large attendance. First Race.—Young America stake No. 2. \$200; second horse to have \$50; nine subscribers and eight starters, viz.: Cottrill's print this news with any special prominence, as though it was of great significance.

HOBART PASEA, the gallant English adventurer and famed nasthough it was of great significance. wards Ensign, Linck's Bergamot, Johnson & Co.'s Bramble, Mayo's Silver Maid. The race was won by Bramble; Ensign second, Mary B third. Time, 1:20.

Baker's Big Fellow second. Time, 3:47. Third Race.—Association purse, \$150; dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages; Bob Wooley first, Roxbury Colt second, Amanda Warren third, Mohistick fourth, Odd-Fellow fifth. Time, 2:17. Bob Woolley fell directly after passing under the string,

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Egyptian Contingent and War Tax to be Increased-The Investment of Kars-The Russians Sald to Have Been Repulsed with Loss.

The Bombardment of Braila-Turkish Newspapers Muzzled-The Russian Chiefs and Turkish Generals-Plans for Privateering on the Pacific Coast.

The Moslem Bloody Shirt to be Raised Only in Extremes-What It Means-Its Power to Exasperate or Terrify Europe is Simply Nil.

Carno, May 3.—A committee of the assembly of notables having decided upon the imposition of an extraordinary wav-tax of four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, the khedive has telegraphed to Constantinople that the Egyptian contingent now in Turkey, numbering nine thousand men, will be raised to twelve thousand. The remainder of the Egyptian contingent will be kent in Egyptian contingen Egyptian contingent will be kept in Egypt

THE INVESTMENT OF KARS. Constantinopile, May 4.—A dispatch from Mukhtar Pasha, April 30th, announces that the Russians having advanced in great force toward Kars, in a westerly direction, with the object of intercepting the Turkish communications with Erzroum, the Turkish commander, leaving a sufficient force at Kars, marched out with nine battalions and occuchannel. The schooner Hutchinson in attempting to pass the Egyptian ran on the same reef close to the Canada shore. Relief has gone to them. him reports that the Russians had attacked that city, but were repulsed with loss. Ac-cording to a telegram from the Turkish com-

mander at Batoum, Russian military opera-tions were arrested by rainy weather. REPLIES OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY ON

THE EASTERN QUESTION. LONDON, May 4 -In the Austrian reichsrath and the Hangarian diet to-day the ministers made identical replies to the interpel lations about the eastern question, to the following effect: Austria maintains an attitude of benevolent interest in the christian sub-jects of the Porte, and, while observing strict neutrality, reserves the right to protect her own interest or to intervene with efforts for the cessation or localizing of the conflict. The ministers recognize the empire's intipowers, and a cordial government can command from the representatives of the people

whenever action becomes necessary. THE BOMBARDMENT OF BRAILA. BUKAREST, May 4.- in the chamber

deputies yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, in reply to a question concerning the bombardment of Braila, stated that the Russian batteries fired first upon the Turks, who then replied. Five bombs fell into Braila, two of which struck the residence of the prefect. the prefect. There was a slight loss of life and one house was destroyed. This occur rence, although deplorable, was not intended by the Turks. The minister concluded by saying that he had opposed every solicitation to declare the independence of Roumania, and that the country did not consider itself in a state of war with Turkey.

NEWSPAPERS MUZZLED-THE BLOCKADE. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The press law of 1885 has been suspended and newspapers are placed altogether under administrative

E. May 4.—In the chamber of deputies
Minister Melegare, in answer to a
who had given notice or interpellathe chamber of deputies are discussing
the ministerial bill for proclaiming a state
of siege here. The Porte notified the representatives of the powers yesterday that it had declared the blockade of the whole of the Russian coast of the Black sea. A delay of three days would be granted vessels wishing to enter and five days to those intending to

RUSSIAN SUBJECTS WILL NOT BE EXPELLED. LONDON, May 4 .- The Porte has relinquished its intention of expelling all Russian It was postponed upon the suggestion of the subjects from Turkey, but reserves the right government. Signor Nicatera stated that of expelling suspected persons.

mentioned in the interpellation had not the importance which had been attributed to Letters from St. Petersburg report that reserve in their garrison quarters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Safvet Pasha sia he has notified the agency which represents Roumania at Constantinople, that its functions are suspended. Roumanians in Turkey will, nevertheless, continue to enjoy the protection of the laws. Roumanian vestigation of the laws. Roumanian vestigation of the harem. sels will remain under the protection of the

Turkish authorities or the Ottoman consuls

THE RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

Bukanest, May 4.—The Russian advance guard has reached Urzitcheni, south of Busco.
The road there divides, one branch leading eastward to Gina and Jalonica, nearly opposite the Turkish town of Hirsova; and the other south to Ratarach, opposite Silistria.

Silistria.

Characteristics of Busco.

Expression, such as may be acquired by squinting wickedly along the barrels of death-dealing guns. Halif will now have a splendid opportunity for blowing the intestines out of Alexander's devourers of oil-cake. tion until the present.

other south to Ratarach, opposite Sinstria.

At Hirsova the Danube is compressed into one channel, the banks of which are not marshy. The passage at this point is not marshy. The passage at this point is used to be chief of the council-of-war under used to be chief of the council-of-war under Silistria and Galatz. Hirsova is also much less strongly defended than Silistria. It is probable a strong corps of Russians will be concentrated at Gina, Jolonica and Kalarach, other to force a crossing, or keep the garri-

from Widin. Eybab Pasha has asked Servia | portrait of f she would consent to receive them, as the

Strasbourg has induced him to postpone the of an obstreperous colt. His little son, reinforcement of the Alsace and Loraine garrisons. It is hoped that the French government will profit by this respite to diminish | might be successful in blacking boots or runtheir forces in the frontier districts.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH WAR MATERIAL. able quantities of stores which are being sent to Gibralter and Malta, seventeen thirty-eight-ton guns are ordered to be sent to the His right eyelid droops, and his general bearformer fortress, and works for mounting ing suggests perpetual somnolence. them ordered to be completed. It is under- pacity for snoring with right royal vehemence the case will be heard to-morrow or Stood that the dragoon guards have been must be truly prodigious. Murad ought to The case is an important one and placed on the list for service abroad, if thin out his coffee and limit himself to fifty monday. The case is an important one and involves the matter offany outlet for, through Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw traffic to the east.

| Placed on the list for service abroad, if required; also, two of dragoons, one of lancers, one of hussars, one of lancers, one brigade of horse-artillery, one of garrison artillery, two of field artillery, thirteen separate battalions of infantry, and there is the convergence abroad, if the outline collection of the hard until further orders. And then there is garrison artillery, two of field artillery, the outline out his collect and limit himsen to may pipes of tobacco a day. He ought to avoid the hard until further orders. And then there is Pourth Day at Nashville.

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Second grenader guards, Second battalion of the Coldstream guards and the First bat-

talion of the Scottish guards.

The guards never leave the kingdom eximilatory operations' in Bulgaria last year. mile; \$25 entrance, p.p., association to add \$200; second horse to have \$50; nine subscribers and eight stations.

as though it was of great significance.

The Times in its naval news from Portsmouth, reports that the Bodicea is ordered to be out of the shipwrights hands by the twenty-second instant, and then she will be placed on the steam reserve, in readiness for any service which may be required. Efforts Second Race.—Association purse, \$250; placed on the steam reserve, in readiness for dash of two miles; Darden's Uncle Tom first, any service which may be required. Efforts with. any service which may be required. Efforts are also making to complete six gunboats similar to the Medina; two of these building at Jarrow are ready for delivery by the contractors. These boats are especially designed for river navigation. They draw six feet of water, and carry three sixty-four pounders. Within the last ten days the construction of ten large boats for landing troops and horses.

WAR NOTES.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Turkish circular, dated May 2d, was resented to this government yesterday. reference to the Russo-Roumania convention, the Porte protests against the convention as an illegal act of the principality in facilitating the invasion; and, furthermore, declares that the prince authorizes Roumania to be placed n the power of the hostile usurping govern-

The Monténegrins hold the Duga pass, blockading Gorausko and Niesies. Sulman Pasha, with twenty thousand men, is ad-vancing to relieve Gorausko. Severeffighting

is expected.

It is stated that the Turks have persuaded twenty thousand south Albanians to take up arms on condition of Montenegro being given up to plunder. All northern Albania clans favor the Montenegrins.

Bukarest, May 4.—Officiel Journal publishers.

with Russia It reported that the bombardment of Brails and Dobrudscha was recommenced yesterday

BUKAREST, May 4.- English travelers from he interior of Turkey state that the reports Moslem enthusiasm are much exagger-

A Pera special says the Porte has assured Layard that a state of siege will not be pro-The Porte has notified the German embassy hat the Russians will be permitted to reside

in Turkey.

A Belgrade correspondent reports that the Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered General Fadaien to repair instantly to Jassy.

The Servian Red Cross society are sending ambulances to Roumania and Montenegro.

A council of ministers, at which Prince Milan presided, was held Thursday to con-

sider the question of mobilization. LONDON, May 4 .- A telegram from Athens eports that through some misunderstanding conflict occurred on the frontier of Epirus etween Greek troops and a Turkish detachment which had crossed the frontier in pur suit of brigands.

An extraordinary session of the Greek as embly has been convoked for May 28th.

A special from Bukarest says: The cont Galatz telegraphs that the Turkish mon tor has been firing on the batterses below Reni since eleven o'clock this morning. The point of attack is probably at Isaktachi or Isakia, between Reni and Tultcha, where the Russians are constructing a bridge.

A Vienna dispatch says the cannonading

was between the Russian batteries and a gun boat which was exploring the mouth of th A decree has been issued at Belgrade for-bidding Servians from leaving the country without permission of the authorities. This order is undoubtedly prompted by the pros-pect of a general mobilization of the Servian

The Post says: "We are given to understand that with a view to the possible eventualities in the east, the government has re-solved to fit out for sea, with the utmost ex-pedition, the whole class of small turret ships, of which the Hecate and Geatlin are types. comparatively light draft, and carry four powerful guns each."

Russian Military Chiefs. The Russian military chiefs are the war ninister, General Milutin; the Grand Duke Michael, general of artillery; the Grand Duke Nicholas, next in command to the czar, and now leading the advance of the Russian southern army; General Tutseben, General Boyonslawsky, chief of the irregular troops (cavalry and infantry raised in time of war); the Grand Duke Alexander, commander-in thief of the imperial guard; and General Nepokoitsky, who is looked upon as the Von Moltke of the Russian army, and of whom great things are expected. The Russian officers are noted for their thorough instruction in typography, and they are said to be perfectly familiar with the geographical etails of every country in Europe down to

the smallest creek. The Turkish Generals Chicago Times: General James W. For-syth, of Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, has in his possession a number of finely-executed photographs of distinguished Turkish enerals. General Forsyth procured the ictures while traveling in Europe with his nief, during the Franco-Prussian war, when the American officers had a good look at nearly every army of the older world. Acording to the portraits, the Turks are a very stellectual-looking lot of fellows, except that he beauty of their facial organs is much impaired by the use of black coffee, strong enough to float an iron-clad, tobacco, and, not

HASSEIN PASHA. the present commander-in-chief of the Ottoman cohorts, is a stout, stern, handsome man Letters from St. Petersburg report that in life's late prime. He may be about sixty, them. The government entertained no apprehensions in regard to the agitation. In the senate discussion on the clerical abuses Petersburg corps have been placed on a war field. His rank is really that of a marshal, footing; the first and second divisions of in-factory of the guard are being mobilized. These troops will for the present remain as a andacious bird succeeds in planting his feet

on the golden horn. ISMAIL PASHA. testimony. An appeal was taken to the superme court, which confirmed the judgment of the lower court. Execution was set for the convention between Roumania and Rus-

> HALIF PASHA. chief of the "red artillery," was trained at Woolwich arsenal, England, and looks every square inch a soldier and a gentleman. His face is good-humored, with a strong military ing guns. Halit will now have a splendid opportunity for blowing the intestines out of Alexander's devourers of oil-cake.

Abdul Aziz. It is presumed that he holds the same rank now. Judging by his appearance, he ought to be able, with fair opportunities, to increase the Turkish population at a pro digious rate. He is said to be a boss of the sons at Silistria and Hersova occupied while harem, and a devil in general among the wothe crossing is effected elsewhere. re crossing is effected elsewhere.

Refugees are beginning to arrive in Servia | men. Such a man will not be likely to let the Russians have it all their own way. The

THE LATE SULTAN Russians are expected to bombard Widin shows an aristocratic face, without much from Kalafat.

A Berlin dispatch says that the warm respection of the emperor by the inhabitants of the part of the part of the says that the warm respection of the emperor by the inhabitants of the part of the louse of Othman, looks like an urchin that

ning a one-horse peanut stand. MURAD EFFENDI, LONDON, May 4.—Among other consider- nephew of the late Turkish ruler, looks like

> guards and the First bat- sion, be easily credited with the 'military operations" of the Bashki Bazouks

HOBART PASEA,

have been ordered. Twelve similar boats a bewildered expression of face, indicating are in a forward state of construction. hardly slept enough

Plans for Privateering. San Francisco Chronicle, April 25: About bree weeks ago J. W. Pfleuger, Russian ice-consul at Honolulu, was suddenly called om this city, where he was indulging himself in a little recreation during a short leave of absence, by a message from the Russian minister at Washington. He at once re-paired to the capital, and during the three lays he spent there he was almost constantly oseted with his imperial Russian majesty's sinister. On his return to San Francisco by overland train, on Monday evening last, he was at once approached by a Chronicle re-porter, who endeavored to learn the object of his hasty visit to Washington. With the customary secretiveness of foreign diplomats. Mr Pfleuger positively declined to make known to an inquisitive public why he was called to Washington, and also refused to sclose why his leave of absence was sudenly abridged by an order to return to hi station in the Sandwich islands. It has since transpared that Mr. Pfleuger's instructions from the Russian minister are intimately concted with the complication threatening the peace of Europe. The Sandwich islands, in the nature of things, would be neu-tral, affording a harbor in its ports to

all the nations at war with each other, but not allowing any of them to make a rendezvous of Honolulu or any of the other ports of the islands for their prizes. As the Russians have every reason to believe that England will take some part in the struggle, his Russian majosty with a right of the prize of the struggle, is Russian majesty, with a view of giving 'John Bull' trouble, is paving the way for doing a good thing in the marque and reprisal business on the Pacific by making over-tures to King Kalakaua to relax the neutral-ity of the islands sufficiently to allow Honoulu to become a rendezvous for privateers, if necessary, or at least a coaling station. The sentiment among the Russian officers of the leet now in our waters incline to the belief that the instant England takes an active part n the war their government will at once authorize the issuance of letters of reprisal, and that a large number of vessels will be fitted out to prey upon British commerce. This opinion seems to be shared to a certain extent among the English officers in this city and elsewhere. Mr Pfleuger leaves for his post on the City of New York to-day. The

admiral of the Russian fleet and a number of the officers will be on hand to see him off. The Moslem Bloody-Shirt. Chicago Times: "The sultan has declare that he will not unfurl the standard of the ophet until all other means of defense have failed." So says a dispatch from the theater of commotion in eastern Europe. It is diffialt for unbelievers in this western, thinking quarter of the globe to realize the social conditions which this allusion to the "standard of the prophet"—the Moslem "bloody-shirt"—implies. We read in history that the Moslem power rose by the sword.

Beginning as a mode of religious fanaticism the essence of which was an assertion of the unity of deity against the christian, or at al events the patristic doctrine of the trinity of deity, it speedily became a furious religious propagandism by the most deadly carnal weapons. Christianity no less than idolatry These vessels, though armor plated, are of was its foe; and "No God but God" was th battle-cry before which christianity was swept wholly from that quarter of the globe in which it originated. The policy of Moof unbelievers, among whom were classed all people that did not accept the doctrines of "the prophet." Before the fury of a religious fanaticism more intense than any other that has ever appeared in the world, christianity and paganism were alike driven unta the "banner of the prophet" floated from Persia to the Atlantic; and the doctrine of slamism, or the unity of God, was estal ished by force throughout Syria, Asia-Mino gypt, north Africa, Spain, and the greater part of the vast Roman empire. One of it most effective methods was that which to al christian civilization seems most atrocious and revolting. Says Dr. Draper: "A nation may recover the confiscation of its provinces, the confiscation of its wealth; it may survive the imposition of enormous war fines; but it can never recover from that most frightful of all war acts, the confiscation of its women. * * It was the institution of polygamy, based upon the confiscation of the women in the vanquished countries, that secured forever the Mohammedan rule. In little more than a single generation, the khalif was informed by his officers that the tribute must cease, for all the children born in that regio were Mohammedans, and all spoke Arabic. But no system of religious belief, however in vincible its fanatical adherents against exter nal powers, can resist the modifying an erasing power of the internal enemy nough to float an iron-clad, tobacco, and, not all dogmatic systems, called rationalism frequently, that most demoralizing of Though the Saracen conquests were conducted for the propagation of a religion faith, the Saracen polity laid the foundation for that revival of learning which is Europe led the way to the separation of poli-tics from religion, and the final supersedure of the spirit of dogmatism in the most enened countries by the spirit of rational sm. The Saracen empire, far exceeding th Roman empire in geographical extent, was dotted all over with colleges, was filled with libraries and schools, in which all scientific studies were encouraged and philosophy in its broadest fields of inquiry met with the most liberal reception. Though the sword of Islam could conquer unbelieving nations, though the confiscation of their women cou-establish firmly the Moslem power, neith Mohammedan nor christian fanaticism could withstand the encroachments of unbelief i its own structure nor overcome the advancia power of that rationalism which from the stand-point of every dogmatic system is the unpardonable "intidelity." The statement that the sultan will not unfurl the "standard of the prophet" until all other means hav failed, implies that the fanatical spirit of Is lamism is as intense now as it was in the time of the caliphs. Among the nomadi-tribes of Arabia and the barbaric inhabitant of northern Africa, such is very likely the case. Religious fanaticism, which cannot endure the light of modern civilization, thrive in a soil of ignorance and persists in a state

of savagery. The statement further implie that should the sultan unturl the standard of the prophet, the hosts of Allah would reappear, swarming from the deserts of Asia, and spreading extermination in their march among the "christian dogs" of southern Eu-rope after the old fashion. But such a notion is only the extravagance of an Oriental magination. Though the number of Mommedans in relation to the number of a

tual christians is as great now as in the tim of Haroun al Raschid, and though the spirit of Islamism were the same now as then, the pious raid which the followers of the prophet once so successfully prosecuted can never any degree be repeated. To unfurl the stand and of the prophet would not be to inaugu rate a conflict of religious fanaticism, nor te renew in Europe the old combats between dif rent religions. The armies of the crescen vould not be met by armies of the cross, bu by regiments of German infidels armed with needle-guns. The batle-cry of the old caliphs would be answered in a very scientific way by modern Krupp guns The czar might continue to talk piously of his oretended mission on behalf of christianity out there is reason to believe that Von Moltke would consider the utility of batteries mor than the mandates of the decalogue. Unfurled on behalf of a religious sentiment, the standard of the prophet would go down speedily and hopelessly before infidel. Europe armed for a

"bloody-shirt." While Moslem tanatics may ages for the infringement of those patents, still consider it an instrumentality of the surnatural, its power either to exasperate or parties using the Howe scales. to terrify Europe is simply nil.

political and not for a religious purpose. Re-garded in the light of modern times, the

standard of the prohphet is only the Moslem 'bloody-shirt.' While Moslem tanatics may

The Whisky Fraud Fines Settled. St. Louis, May 4.—The habeas corpus case of Louis Tenscher, one of the whisky ring referred to in these dispatches a day or two ago, was decided by Judge Treat of the United States court to-day, the defendant, and all others whose cases were similar, being

WASHINGTON.

The President Declines the Invitation to Visit Boston at Present-Mexico Must Apologize-Appointments.

The Extra Session of Congress Postponed to the Fifteenth of October-The President's Southern Policy not the Cause

Important Order Concerning Postal Contractors and Others having Claims against that Department-Etc.

Washington, May 4.—President He-eclined the invitation of the Boston board ade, to visit that city during the presen nonth, on the ground of the condition of the ublic business. He cannot protract the me which will be taken by him in Philaelphia and New York. MEXICO MUST APOLOGIZE.

The State department to-day received from te release of the American consul at Acapul o, and Secretary Evarts has instructed our ninister to enter a formal protest and demand from the government of Mexico an apology and full reparation for the outrage. APPOINTMENTS. Robert G. Blaine, brother of Senator

Blaine, received the appointment from Ser-geant-at-Arms French of the senate of assist-int superintendent of the senate document oom. Mr. Blaine was formerly clerk in the office of the secretary of the senate, but was removed last December by Secretary Graham. THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY DIE NOT CAUSE THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

A member of the cabinet says, this even and member of the cabinet says, this even-ing, with reference to the postponement of the extra session of congress, that to-day the change in the date was not in any degree aused by apprehensions on the part of the caused by apprehensions on the part of the administration as to the consequences of an early congressional discussion of the President's southern policy. This was the President of the part of the part of the State, in which a breach had been made by partisan interests and Cathelia. dent's southern policy. This matter, he says, was not taken into consideration in the cabi-

extra session, as there will be a deficiency of at least five hundred thousand dollars by the first of July, to be provided for by congress. There is no money to pay the officers of the navy for the months of April, May and June. The amount required is about eight hundred thousand dollars, for which they will have to wait until the extra session. The army officers will also be considerably embarrassed as cers will al-o be considerably embarrassed, as hey cannot receive their pay after the first of July until the army appropriation bill shall

have been passed. POSTPONEMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION. The cabinet was in session nearly three ours to-day, and it was decided to postpone he extra session of congress until the fif-eenth of October next. This change of the original programme was made upon careful consideration of the general interests of the ontry, and with the almost unanimous detre of the business community, as well as of the members of congress themselves, as far s they could be consulted, that there should be no session of congres this summer. Upon mature inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, it was ascertained that without any immediate appropriation of money the army can be clothed and supplied with all its necessaries until the fifteenth of October, and that only one regular pay-day would be passed. It was also considered that if congress meets in October it may remain in coninual session, and finish its

next summer, so as to avoid the inconveni-ence of the hot season next year as well as this. The proclamation calling for an extra session on October 15th is to be issued with-IMPORTANT TO MAIL AND OTHER CONTRACT. ORS WITH THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. Washington, May 1 .- Congress at its last ssion incorporated, in an "An act making ppropriations for sundry civil expenses of ie government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1877, the following clause:
"That the sum of three hundred and seveny-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof s may be necessary, be appropriated to pay he amount due to mail contractors for mail Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and before said States respectively engaged in war against the United States; and the provisions of three thousand four hundred and eighty of revised statutes of the United States shall

All persons having claims for mail service covered by the provisions of the above act will be governed in the preparation and filing of their claims by the following rules: First—The application must be made to the second assistant postmaster-general by the contractor, if living, or by his executor or administrator if the contractor be dead. The appropriation is made to "pay the amount dueto mailcontractors," and not their assigns. The application must show the character and extent of the service, the length of the route, and how much of it is in each State, if it ran into or through more States than one, and the periods for which the claim is made. Any evidence in writing or print which the applicant may have in regard to the contract must be exhibited with the application.

Second—The facts alleged in the applica-tion must be verified by the testimony of at least two credible disinterested witnesses, who were postmasters on the route, or at its ter-ninal points, during the time for which the obtain such testimony—to be stated in the application—then the fact may be verified by testimony of any two disinterested and redible witnesses who received their mail matter at either of the terminal points of the aid route on which the service was preformed for which payment is claimed. The appli-cation and statements of the witnesses must be made under oath, and the credibility of the persons making the oaths must be certified to y the persons before whom the oath is made. When the oath is made before a justice of the peace, his official character and signature must be certified to by the clerk of a court of

record of the county in which the justice of the peace resides. Respectfully, etc., THOS. J. BRADY. Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Important Suit. A suit in equity has been begun in chusetts, against Priest & Page, of that city, agents of the Howe scales, by the owners of the Strong & Ross patents, to recover dam-

Evarts and His Salary. Fork Graphic offers live him dred dollars toward a fund of one hundred thousand dollars to make Wm. M. Evarts independent of professional drudgery while secretary of state. It urges that he cannot support his station on the salary he receives. and, to live, must act the lawyer as well as and a good store of positive facts. discharged. This will probably settle the matter of collecting the fines imposed upon these parties, the judge holding that under pear to be made in good faith, but the folthese parties, the judge holding that under the term of the sentence the fines cannot be collected by capias, but only on executions. not as complimentary to Evarts as might

tion would have allowed, and which should fill every citizen of New York with shame." is the one hundred thousand-dollar donation to be really a retainer of Mr. Evarts for the people, in order that "his splendid oratory and the prestige of his high official position" shall not be used to defeat their will and

paralyze their interests?

NEW YORK.

The Customhouse Investigation-Boss Tweed's Release Decided upon, and to Occur in a Short

NEW YORK, May 4.—The customnouse is vestigation committee continued taking testi-mony to-day. A short secret session was held. At the open meeting John Jay read a letter from Samuel Welch & Co., Boston, ad-dressed to the secretary of the treasury, ask-ing him to direct the system to the secretary. ing him to direct the customhouse commis-sion to inquire why bills of sale of vessel property that have been registered at a home port should be compelled to pay the fee over again there, which is not required at any other customhouse; also, why the clerks should be allowed to receive fees for furnishing promp returns landed at that city. Deputy-Collecto Wynkoop stated that no such fee is required except where re-registration takes place or account of ownership of vessel changing, o where her marine documents were changed No further questions were asked, and the committee adjourned until Monday.

TWEED'S RELEASE ADVISED. The Daily Bulletin, speaking apparently by authority, says the attorney general has come to the conclusion that the public interest will be best served by Tweed's release, and this will occur without doubt in a short time.

FRANCE.

Sambetta Urges the Republicans to Proclaim their Principles, and Assist in Healing the Breach Made in Partisan Interests.

Versalles, May 4.—In the chamber of eputies the debate on M. Leblonde's inter-sellation was reopened by Gambetta, who said that, in the presence of the intrigues which divided the country and alarmed Eucharged that the members of forme reactionary cabinets, who had taken refuge net deliberations concerning the question of a change in the date previously agreed upon.

INCONVENIENCE OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENTRA SESSION.

The department of justice will suffer much inconvenience by the postponement of the extra session, as there will be a deficiency of at least five hundred thousand dollars by the

prolonged applause by the left.]

Minister Simon indignantly repelled the assertion that his yesterday's speech was dictated by the president. He repeated his declaration by the president. The repeated his declaration by the president of the property of the people that the darkest crimes were coolly planned and carried out by them. Many of the judges of the State

uty, denied that the Catholics desired a war with Italy. The chamber, by a vote of 361 yeas to 121 nays, adopted the order of the day presented by the left and accepted by the government declaring that the chamber, considering that the recurrences of ultramontane manifesta-tions constitutes danger to peace at home and abroad, call upon the government to use all lawful means at her disposal to provide

against such a result. SPEKE AND STANLEY. Laurence Oliphant's Paper in the

North-American Review on

ley's Statement. itelligent paper upon "African Explorers," wherein he weighs Mr. Stanley's claims to the discovery of the "Alexandria Nile" and the outlet-or rather no outlet-of Lake Tanganvika. Our readers may remember that in titled "Stanley's Last Report," we showed by quotations from Captain Speke's work that the latter explorer was not only the disthat he undoubtedly saw as much and knew as much about its course and probable sources as Stanley himself. Mr. Oliphant after a more thorough investigation of the subject, expresses precisely the same opinion. on which Stanley ostentatiously bestows the name of the "Alexandra Nyanza," is given in Captain Speke's map as Akenyara, one of its native titles. He considers that the former labors under "a grievous error," in supposing that he was making important geographical discoveries, or adding not be applicable to the payments therein authorized: Provided, That any such claims which have been paid by the Confederate State government shall not be again paid." in any essential particular to the information which has already been obtained by Speke and Grant. His concluding remarks upon this point are severe, but fully justified by the interests of geographical science: "He interests of geographical science: "He [Stanley] runs the risk of being converted, in spite of himself, from an excellent and conmany great qualities and high merit as an explorer to wish to see such a fate befall him

nity of consulting the authorities he has theories. The subject was discussed before the Royal Geographical society, two years ago, by Mr. Clement Markham, who came to the conclusion that the lake discharges itself

Rev. John Miller Suspended from the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. collected by capias, but only on executions.

Louis Kellerman, a gauger, whose sentence read that he shall stand committed until his fine is paid, will be sent to jail. Mr. Torlina, who paid his fine, will apply to the United States marshal to have it refunded.

Samuel Orr, who was to have been hanged yesterday at Mount Vernon, this State, had a stay of execution granted by the supreme court until the eighteenth instant, to give the burt until the eighteenth instant, to give the court until the eighteenth instant, to give the court an opportunity to examine the case. Indeed, but it was a spectacle that no other national and the views, and gave notice of appeal to the special court and other national and the views, and gave notice of appear to the special court and other national and the views, and gave notice of appear to the special court and the views, and gave notice of appear to the special court and the views are constant.

sin of Peter Crosby. Colored.

A Case that Fully and Fairly Illus trates the Characteriess Scoundrels who Controlled the Carpetbag Government of Mississippi.

shooting, and said so when he thought leath was certain, but on finding out that ould recover, he let the charge against G mer drop, as he was informed that if he p sisted in it that his life would be the form These are the facts in regard to this dasta v attempt at assassination, and they prove the depths to which the characterless scoundrels who used to rule this State were sunk. This Gilmer was at one time a State senator, and he always exercised great political influence with the negroes. Too many of his political associates were as my. [The last statament was greeted with bad as he was. They cared nothing for

> there will be few regrets at their violent taking off.

"African Explorers"-Stan-New York Tribune: In the new number of he North American Review Mr. Laurence Diphant has a very carefully considered and bureau of statistics is to be inquired into by he Tribune for March 31st, in an article en-

cover of the Kitangule or Kageera river, but in any essential particular to the information scientious traveler into a geographical char-latan, and we have too much respect for his t is certainly not by distorting or magnifying his achievements beyond all recognition that an appreciation of them can best be forced upon the scientific world. Mr. Stanley may rest assured that he will win laurels as an explorer just in the degree in which he can forget he is a correspondent; if, instead of ending home crude or sensational theories with imaginary maps, he retained his facts and his information until he had an opportugotten to take with him, he would reflect far nore credit, not only on himself, but upon those whose enterprise and liberality have secured to the cause of geographical science his valuable services. Meantime we cannot adopt either his geography or his nomencla-ture until he has visited the region he has mapped." In regard to the outlet of Lake Tanganyika, Mr Oliphant shows that Stan-ley has incorrectly quoted Captain Cameron's ecount of his exploration of the Lukuga river. Instead of the apparent outflow being caused by an eastern wind, the latter distinctly states that the wind was blowing in his face—that is, from the west; and he re ports more than a fathom of water on the shallowest part of the bar at the mouth of the river, where Stanley found a depth of two to five feet. It is therefore entirely probable that both trayelers are correct in their statements, but one of them is rather too anxious to make discoveries and construct

through the Lukuga river only at certain seasons of the year. Mr. Oliphant adopts the sons of the year. Mr. Olphant adopts the some view: "This cutting of twelve hundred feet in the Kivanji range," he says, "is difficult to account for on any other hypothesis." The theory of any connection between Lake Tanganyika and the Nile has long since been given up by all geographers. The watershed between the Nile and the Congo will certainly be found between the Tanganyika and Albert lakes; and the imposing go will certainly be found between the Tan-ganyika and Albert lakes; and the imposing "Alexandra" system of Stanley will vanish episcopacy of Bishop Spalding, his former comore rapidly than a Central-African pool in laborer. All the pastors and higher dignita the dry season. But the intrepid explorer is ries of the church in this city and neighbor probably now in a region where he has no time to theorize, and we cannot wish him any better fortune than escape from all peril

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—The Presbyter to-day unanimously sustained the charges

GILMER.

The Man who was Lynched in Kemper County, Miss., Known to have been the Attempted Assas-

Vicksburg Herald: Since the killing of J. Gilmer, in Kemper county, on last Mon-ay, the circum-tances attending the shooting Peter Crosby, which occurred in this count 1875, have been made public. That cold blooded attempt at assasination was a dark stain on the good name of the county, and we are glad to be able to publish facts which entirely remove all blame from any citizen of this county. We would have published thes at the time of the attempted assassination, but they were kept carefully concealed from us and from the public, and we have only heen placed in possession of them since the Kemper county tragedy removed the princi-pal in the attempted assassination, When Peter Crosby was sheriff of this county he ould not give a good bond, and this caused great deal of turnioil and strife. This last-d for a long time, and until J. P. Gilmer, of emper county, came here and patched up a sort of bond and took possession of the negro sheriff's effice, as deputy. Before he did this he made a contract with Crosby, so hat he (Gilmer) could secure the lion'

share of the emoluments of the office. In a short time the two quarreled, and the negro Crosby wished to discharge is deputy, Gilmer. Gilmer refused to be lischarged, and held his office by force. This and feeling was kept up, and Crosby worries Gilmer so much that he determined to kil him. In pursuance of this cold-blooded de sign, he was enticed into a saloon opposite the courthouse. While he was standing at the bar taking a drink, with one or two others, Gilmer, who was behind a screen, hot him just under the eye. It was always a mystery to the public as to who did the shooting, as Gilmer carefully concealed h cherous and cowardly act by causing a hose in the saloon to be promptly arrests or the deed which he himself had don rosby felt confident that Gilmer did

were no better than this sheriff and ex-sena- itive knowledge that Morrison's candidacy is law respected, and it would do so with tor, and there is no wonder, when we reflect in earnest, and that if he should not have all the more energy, as advantage might be taken if impunity was enjoyed by certain persons [probably meaning the bishops] to comment on the horrible tragedy in Kemper county of Monday, because of all the actors, we were only acquainted with Gilmer. We L. Mun, the recently-elected clerical dep- know that he was a cold-blooded, desperate assassin, and persons who know his friends in that county tell us that they were his fit If we are correctly informed,

TELEGRAMS.

New York, May 4: Arrived—Steamship bloor, from Bremen.

Chicago, May 4: Base-ball—Chicago, I, voted that way, and that he was opposed to mearned; Syracuse Stars, 0. Rome, Ga., May 4: Weeks, who murdered

M'Cormick two years ago, was hung at Cedar Town to-day. Cincinnati, May 4: Our Boardinghouse has been a great hit at the Grand operahouse Washington, May 4: The President has

ned Oscar G. Busch postmaster at Jefferson City, Missouri. Wheeling, W. Va., May 4: Charles Avery, negro, was drowned off the steamer Hud son yesterday afternoon at this port. Washington, May 4: The working of the

the committee appointed by Secretary Sher-Paris, May 4: Gambetta, not altogether satisfied with Minister Simon's speech, moved the adjournment of debate, and will reply to-

Cincinnati, May 4: Reports from southern Ohio and Indiana show that the small fruit was considerably injured by the recent heavy Washington, May 4: The President has ommissioned Owen M. Denny, of Portland,

Oregon, as consul to Tientsin, China, to fill a vacancy. London, May 4: At New Market, to-day the one thousand guinea stakes was won by Belphœbe; Lady Ronald second, Lady Go

lightly third. Vienna, May 4: Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador to the Porte, will probably leave for Constantinople, with the Prince of Reuss, on the eleventh instant. Omaha, May 4: Charles Brooks, of Mount

Pleasant, Iowa, a switchman in the yard at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, was run over last night and instantly killed. Buffalo, May 4: Wm. Lesser and Henry Ditzie, the boys arrested on the charge of murdering Louis Schmund, at Euclid, Ohio, were discharged this evening. New York, May 4: Colonel Thomas M

Knox will leave for Europe, via China, next Monday. This evening the Lotus club enterained the colonel at a dinner, John Brougham presiding. Omaha, Neb., May 4: The steamer Ash and passed Plattsmouth, bound up, at noon. The Osceola arrived from below at noon. She

delayed cutting down her chimneys to enable her to pass the bridge. Queenstown, May 4: The steamship Heck arrived to-day from Boston, and reports pass-ing the steamship August Andre, from New York for Antwerp, April 11, with her rudde gone, but with a temporary one rigged. Montreal, May 4: Anxiety is felt for th safety of the steamer City of Brussels, upo-which the Irish pilgrims saited. She let New York for Liverpool on the same day a the Germanic, and the latter arrived Monday Chicago, May 4: The Times's Dwight (Ill. special says a fire this morning destroyed on iotel, three stores and one dwelling-hous

surance, four thousand seven hundred do Richmond, Va., May 4: The chamber mmerce, tobacco exchange, and corn an lour exchange, are making arrangements fo he reception and entertainment of a large number of western business men and others who are expected here next week, on a tour

Total loss, thirteen thousand dollars:

southward. Cincinnati, May 4: A fire in Marion, Ohio to-night destroyed the Masonic block, which was valued at ten thousand dollars. Hine & Love's grocery store, H. True & Co.'s store Sarah Thomas's millinery store and other property, estimated at forty thousand dollars was also burned.

hood were present Halifax, May 4: The forts in the neighborhood of this city are being supplied with un-proved guns and ammunition. Much activ-ity is displayed by the military authorities. Three iron-clads are expected to be stationed

New York, May 4: Rev. A. J. Donnelly,

ere. Another regiment—the Forty-second Highlanders—is expected shortly. Camp Robinson, Neb., May 4: A courie ust in, brings a letter from the Red Clou surty, which will reach this point early or sunday morning. Its camp to-night is only wenty miles north of this post. Forty-seven lodges have gone into the encampment on th Yellowstone to surrender to General Miles. Chicago, May 4: The Seventh cavalry with eleven hundred members, has left For Lincoln and gone in search of Sitting Bull

who is supposed to be north or south of the Yellowstone with some five hundred recalcitrant warriors. The command will hunt him own, and bring in the parties, when found,

to the agencies. San Francisco May 3: Tucson, Arizona, dispatch: Indian agent Clum telegraphed Governor Safford from Fort Craig on the wenty-sixth: "I have Geroumi, Pomico, Gerino and fourteen other prisoners. Expect to start with all of the Indians for San Carlos on the thirtseth. Entire success thus far. Scouts are out after the remaining Indians, about forty in number."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Gardeid and Foster Nowhere, Because there are no Immediate Signs of a Breach in the Democratic Party.

New York Herald: There are naturally a ood many loose speculations about the speak-rship of the next house, because there are a ood many persons desirous of the place. The epublicans have had some hopes of being ble to elect a speaker, and Mr. Garfield's riends at one time professed to be confident hat he would be the man. It was urged on his behalf that the President desir I him to be chosen, but the President has never aid so. He has been careful not to interfere in such a matter, and if any Republican could carry off southern Democratic votes it is ot Mr. Garfield, who has never belonged to the moderate or liberal wing of the Republi-can party, but Mr. Foster, whose Louisiana report in 1875 and his course since have won im the esteem and confidence of southern men. There are, however, no signs of any immediate break in the Democratic ranks. The Democrats will be almost as numerous as he Republicans in the next senate, and may even have a slight majority. It is not prob ble that with such strength in one house they would easily give up the organization of the other to their opponents. Mr. Randall appears to have the greatest strength among the Democratic candidates; his course, both while presiding in the house under extremely difficult circumstances and in the selection of committees, made him esteemed by the leading men of both parties; and his re-election to the speakership is not only probable, but in every way desirable. His influence on legislation was conspicuously good. He was the opponent of all jobbery; and the admirable record of the last session, in the matter of special and jobbing legislation is due legislation in the last session. ior, is due largely to his care and to his obstinate and courageous opposition to every-thing of this kind. We notice that in one or two journals General Banks is spoken of as compromise candidate; but if there is to be a fission of elements, Mr. Banks would be probably the last man to be chosen as its representative, because his course in the last house was not independent, but neutral, and his position, when it was last known, was that of an opponent of the President's south-

RANDALL'S WEAK POINTS Washington special to the Chicago Tribune. Sam Randall is not as confident of his election as speaker as he was a week ago. Two things have discouraged him. First, the pos-Springer, when here, stated positively that he had it direct from Morrison himself that his candidacy was an honest one, and that if likely to be defeated he should not work for Randall, as it is generally supposed he did last year. This fact is confirmed by information from Sayler. Randall's fears as to the south have been increased by a conversation had with a member from that section. That member told Randall that he could not secure e vote of the south, for the reasons, chiefly, southern improvement schemes. He was also opposed by the 'small faction which did not approve his course on the electoral bill. This southern member stated that the south would certainly cast its vote for a southern or a west-

WRIGHT-On Friday morning, May 4th, at two o'clock, LITTLE SISTER WRIGHT, daughter of the late D. S. Wright. Funeral will take place at half-past two o'clock this (SATURDAY) afternoon, from the residence of her mother, No. 102 Fourth street. Friends and

acquaintances are invited. KEITH-At his residence, No. 28 Winchester street, Friday, May 4th, WILLIAM KEITH, in the thirty third year of his age. |Detroit papers please

Funeral notice will be published DHE officers and members of Memphis Degree Lodge No. 3, I. O. O.,
, are requested to meet at their hall
is (SATURDAY) evening, May 5th,
8 o'clock, for work in the degrees. All transient
others are fraternally invited.
By order B. BINGHAM, Degree Master.
T. P. HOLLAND, Secretary.

T. P. HOLLAND, Secretary. Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A CALLED meeting of the stockholders in the Memphis and Charleson Railroad Company will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, on Wednesday, 30th day of May, 1877. Stockholders will be passed free on their certificates of stock, for one day before and one day after date of said meeting.

This meeting is called by the Board of Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Ballroad Company, under authority granted them by section 3 of the bylaws of said company.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. R. CRUSE, Secretary.

Memphis, Tenn., May 4, 1877.

M. HOLST.



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